



WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS:
FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Hon. George Darrie, of Allegheny County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Hon. Daniel M. Snyder, of Adams County.
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A journeyman printer. Liberal wages will be given.

Our columns are too much crowded, this week to publish the address of the Whig State Central Committee, although it is neither as long or as widely as that of our opponents. We will give it in our next.

There will be no paper issued from this office next week, as our cases, type, &c. all have to be moved, to make room for the plasterers. Hereafter our subscribers shall be served as regular as clock work. So far our irregularity has been entirely unavoidable, but it will cease after next week. Subscribers will of course, receive fifty two papers, whether we lose time or not.

Judge Pollock a "Know Nothing."
Judge Pollock has joined the Know Nothings. Dare the whigs deny the assertion.—*Dem. Union.*

Yes, we deny it, and demand the proof. Were it even true that Judge Pollock had become a member of such an organization, it would be impossible, unless the whole affair is greatly misrepresented, for the editor of the Union to know it, unless he is a member of the order.—We do not believe, nay, we feel confident that Judge Pollock, has never connected himself with any such association, and no one acquainted with the man, and with his political history, could suppose so for a moment. It is not necessary for him to link himself with any faction or clique to obtain the votes of all true hearted Americans. He has never yet by any act of his, political or otherwise, proved recreant to the Stars and Stripes of his native soil, nor is it necessary at this late date that he should take an oath, to convince his fellow countrymen that he is truly an AMERICAN CITIZEN. His principles are too well known to need such corroboration. One of his ablest speeches when in Congress was in favor of an extension of our present naturalization law, and he is now the candidate of the only great American party of the country.—The same party, that fought its battles, framed its constitution, and directed it in the onward march to prosperity and greatness.

The Locofoco Address.
The address, No. 1, of the Locofoco State Central Committee, on "the Whig party and its allies," has come forth, and whatever else may be said of the animal it is at least long enough. It occupies about four newspaper columns, and if those that are to come after it, are equally lengthy, the members of that party may at once lay down the shovel and the hoe, hang up the fiddle and the bow, and take to reading during the balance of the campaign.

We do not design noticing at length, this windy production, but refer our readers to the able article on the subject, in another column, from the *Philo. Register*, which embodies our sentiments, and answers what little is in it to answer, in the fullest and most comprehensive manner.

We have, however, a few remarks to make, in regard to the charge that the Whigs "and their allies the Know Nothings" have "espoused the doctrine of proscription against all citizens not native born, of whatever religious faith." Now, not "knowing" anything about the "Know-Nothings," we shall say "nothing" as far as they are concerned, but for ourselves we desire to say that we "proscribe" neither naturalized or un-naturalized foreigners. We do not for one moment deny that, under our laws, Catholics and foreigners, are eligible to office if they can get it, but we simply say that all persons have the right to exercise their own discretion about voting for them, and that if we see proper to vote against them, for the reason that they are of a different religious creed, or for any other cause whatever, it is not "proscription," but the simple exercise of our constitutional rights. If a man's right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, depended on his right to hold office, then such a course might be interfering with the religious liberty of adopted citizens, and might be "proscription" in its very worst form.

If any party is "proscriptive," it is the Locofocos. They are worse than either Natives or "Know-Nothings." They will vote for no man who does not entertain certain views. It would seem to us, that Whigs, Natives and Abolitionists, are just as eligible to office as Catholics and foreigners, and yet, if the Locofocos had their way, they would never be permitted to hold office. Here then, is "proscription," equally as bad as can be charged on either the Whigs or "Know-Nothings." We think these Democrats, had better first "pluck the beam from their own eye," and then Bonham, Bigler & Co. can direct their attention to the "mote in their brother's eye."

The Temperance Question.
We have heretofore refrained from saying anything upon the position of the Whig and Democratic candidates, on the Temperance issue, having published both their letters, and deemed them sufficiently plain to be understood by all who might peruse them. But since it has been attempted to distort and misrepresent the sentiments of our candidate upon this important question, we deem it our duty to say a word in reply. It is alleged that Col. Pollock "assumes the constitutionality of the law to be settled, and waives the right to judge thereof himself." Now if any such inference can be drawn from Mr. Pollock's letter, we must confess our inability to understand the English language. The constitutionality of a Prohibitory law, has been "settled," not only by several of our sister States, but by the Supreme Court of the United States, and with these decisions of the highest authority of the land, Judge Pollock says he concurs. And further that "every measure of moral or political reform, sanctioned by the representatives of the people, within the limits of the Constitution, should receive my official sanction." And again, "the expediency and propriety of such laws are for the people, through their representatives; their will constitutionally declared should be respected by the Executive." Does this look like "waiving the right" to judge of the constitutionality of a law? It must be plain, that if the Legislature should pass an "unconstitutional" law, it would not be respected by the Executive. He says further, that "if the people demand, and their representatives enact such a law, their will should not be resisted by the exercise of the veto power."

Such is Judge Pollock's position. He reserves the right, expressly, to veto any law, whether a Prohibitory Law or not, that may be unconstitutional, holding the old and well established Whig doctrine, that when the people demand a law, and the Legislature, in pursuance of their demand, enact it in a constitutional form, it should not be trampled under foot by the Executive.

On the other hand, it is impossible to tell what is the position of the candidate of the Democratic party. Upon this question as upon all others, that form the issues of this campaign, he is characteristically non-committal. He says he is willing to sanction "any proper measure." We suppose that, as he now holds the bill passed during last session to prevent the license of Lager Beer shops, in his pocket, he does not consider it a "proper measure." Can such a course meet the approbation, either of the friends of a Prohibitory Law, or its opponents? Can the temperance men, who have been so long battling to restrain the dark tide of infamy rolling over our land, place the fate of their glorious cause in the keeping of such an Executive? Will they not rather rally around that candidate who, seeking to dodge no responsibility, frankly and fearlessly meets the issue, and enrolls himself on the side of humanity and of virtue?

Religion and Politics.
The Democracy discard the tests of birth and religion in choosing among American citizens to fill civil stations. They are content to take the Constitution as a guide; and honesty and capacity in the citizen, as a rule."

The Locofoco papers throughout the country, such as the one from which the above extract is made, have suddenly become alarmed at the mingling of Religion with Politics, and are filled with long articles belaboring the Whigs, Americans, and "Know Nothings," for connecting the sacred with the secular.—They would fain make us believe, notwithstanding all their former acts to the contrary, that they "do not regard tests of birth and religion" in the selection of men for office, but that "honesty and capacity" is their only "rule." But alas! "history stands in their way." They forget that in 1844, the candidates of the Whig party were defeated, because the Hon. THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN, was President of the American Bible Society. That for that reason, and no other, the whole Raman Catholic vote was cast against the Whig ticket, and that some of the Locofoco Catholic papers actually made it an issue in the campaign. And yet this consistent party do not regard "tests of Religion" in choosing among American citizens to fill civil stations!"

From that day to the present, have the Democrats and Roman Catholics (not the American Catholics) been allied, forming a sort of political-religious oligarchy, which, if successful in its designs would subvert the republican institutions of our country, by connecting church and State, and making us subservient to a foreign religious power? Against this oligarchy, under all its insidious forms, the Whig party has been, and still is, doing battle, prohibiting none on account of "birth or sect," but proclaiming the principles of religious liberty, the rights of conscience, and universal freedom. We war against no religion, but we are firmly and steadfastly opposed to any church as a political institution. It was the policy of our Whig fathers of the Revolution, and it is our policy as their legitimate descendants, to allow no church, and no religion to interfere with the institutions of our government. We do not intend, like our Locofoco antagonists, to barter away, for the spoils of office, our sacred rights as American citizens, to foreigners, either as a church or as individuals. We are AMERICANS, guarding the rich inheritance purchased by the blood of our Whig ancestors, and so long as we can catch one ray of light from the Star Spangled Banner, which they planted over the bulwark of the Constitution, so long will we fight against all enemies who seek to subvert that Constitution, and trample upon that Banner, whether they be Foreigners, or Natives, Locofocos or Tories.

Bigler is reported to have applied in Philadelphia recently, for admission to the order of "Know Nothings," and that they rejected him on the ground that he knows less now than most of the "order," and that consequently the admission would be superfluous.—*Beaumont Clipper.*

Catholic Native Americanism.
O. A. Brownson, the editor of the Catholic Review in Boston, known to nearly all our readers by reputation, has recently come out boldly in defence of the doctrines sustained by the Native Americans, except their hostility to the Catholic church. His positions are also endorsed by the Boston Pilot, one of the first Catholic Journals in the country. The fact is disclosed that the real Catholic church wishes to cut itself loose from all Irish, German, and Italian radicals.

We allude to the subject, at present, merely to give our readers some idea, of Brownson's article, which is too lengthy to publish entire. His views are summed up, by the *Newark Mercury*, as follows:
1. Native Americanism is in itself but the expression of that spirit of nationality essential to every government.
2. The exclusion of all foreigners from the right of suffrage would be desirable.
3. Native Americanism, as it exists in a party form in this country, is objectionable, because it aims its opposition at only Catholic foreigners.
4. Foreigners in this country are too officious, interfering, riotous and factions.—They generally follow men and not principles.
5. This country is essentially Anglo-Saxon, and foreigners must have notice of the fact forthwith.
6. The Catholic Church and Catholic Press is the true conservative element in this country, and the opposition waged against it has been in consequence of the disreputable conduct of so many of its foreigners.

It is one of the most able and well written articles that has ever appeared in his widely known Review, and teaches that foreigners ought to assimilate themselves to us, and that the predominant nationality of a country will brook no serious opposition, in its own home. That the country is not bound either in justice or charity, to yield up its nationality to them, or to suffer the stream of its national life to be directed from its original course, to accommodate their manners, tastes, or prejudices. That the nation will never be pleased to find them forgetting that they are its guests, by assuming the airs of natural born citizens, and taking the management of its affairs upon themselves, or even by volunteering their advice. That the nation has the natural right to preserve itself, and therefore to guard against any influx of foreigners, which in its judgment is incompatible with the maintenance of its identity.

He concludes by defending the Catholic Church, as not included in the causes that have produced the American feeling. We must not forget that it is a Catholic article, written doubtless in view of the fact, that the German element, so antagonistic to their church, is increasing in power every day, that soon they must look for aid, and that the only place they can obtain it in is the conservative American element of the country. It is the fear of anti-catholic foreigners that induces them, so suddenly, to take this high ground in favor of Americanism, yet it is a fact, that cannot be disputed, that the protestant portion, especially of the Irish emigration, is the most enlightened, the best educated, and the least bigoted, and consequently we have less to apprehend from them than from a certain class of Catholic foreigners, by which our country has been inundated. While we desire to persecute no sect, and no people, either on account of their religion or their place of birth, we yet most heartily endorse the sentiment, that "Americans should rule America,"—placing all foreigners, Catholics and Protestants on the same footing. We believe that for our American institutions we are indebted to the habits and customs of the American mind, and that by that mind alone, our nationality can be preserved.

Our Railroad, Again.

If ever our citizens desire to see a railroad constructed through our country, now is the time for them to be up and doing. Let the claims of this route be properly presented to the capitalists of the East, and let our own people, who possess the ability, demonstrate their confidence in the enterprise by subscribing largely to the stock, and we may rest assured that ere long the project will be eminently successful. The recent "blow up" of the Sunbury and Erie road, which seems at present, to be a hopeless enterprise, and the consequent withdrawal by Philadelphia of the two million subscription, if properly taken advantage of, will secure the completion of our road. Now is the time to demonstrate to Philadelphia the fact, that the route by way of Emig's Gap, is not only practicable, but the shortest, and easiest of construction. That it will connect the metropolis of our State with the trade of the great Lakes, by a road some fifty or sixty miles shorter than even the Sunbury and Erie road. That as a lateral branch of the Pennsylvania Road, it will throw a large portion of the Lake trade and travel, on our public works, and on the Central Road, which is almost wholly owned by Philadelphians. That it passes through a region of country unsurpassed for its vast mineral resources, and through the only great pine lumber region of Pennsylvania, and that consequently as a local road alone, the stock must be a profitable investment.

It is useless to attempt to impress upon the minds of our people, the advantages that must result from the construction of this road, to our own country. They are obvious to every one who will give the subject a moment's reflection. Then why not act at once, and take advantage of the favorable circumstances, that seem to place themselves within your very grasp? We should arouse, and go to work manfully, determined that the enterprise shall succeed; and if we do so, we may rest assured, that but a short time will elapse ere the steam horse will be rushing through the valleys and over the hills of Clearfield.

We regret that we are compelled to cut short the excellent letter of our Philadelphia correspondent this week. It arrived too late for publication entire, and we have been compelled in some measure to mutilate it.

THE NEWS.

On the 19th instant a fray occurred between Meagher, the Irish Patriot, as he is called, and McMaster, the editor of the Freeman's Journal, the Catholic organ, in New York.—The affair arose from Meagher seeking satisfaction for a series of rather rough articles published about him in the Journal. The facts are as follows:—While Mr. McMaster was in his office examining his private correspondence, his clerk entered and informed him that two gentlemen were outside wishing to see him. He sent word that he was engaged, and could not be seen till 12 o'clock, noon.—Before this hour arrived he learned his visitors were Mr. Meagher stated he could not call at 12 o'clock, but he would see him elsewhere.

Mr. McMaster anticipating an assault, prepared himself with a heavily loaded walking cane and a six shooter. In the afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock while Mr. McMaster was crossing the first avenue, in Sixth street, he encountered Mr. Meagher, who as Mr. McMaster states, seized him with one arm around the waist, confining his arms, and with the other hand Mr. Meagher struck Mr. McMaster over the head several blows, with a small riding whip, which he was carrying. Mr. McMaster says he was walking at the time of the assault with his cane under his right arm, and his left hand in his pocket, not expecting any molestation. As soon as he could release his arm he raised his cane to strike his assailant, when it was immediately wrenched from him by either Meagher or some one of his party of three or four friends, he cannot say which.—Mr. McMaster then pushed Meagher from him, and ran a distance of about ten paces, drew his revolver, and directed it at the breast of his opponent. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Meagher closed in with him the second time, and, as soon as he was seized, he, McMaster, fired his pistol, the ball passing over Mr. Meagher's left shoulder, and doing no injury to either party. Mr. McMaster was then knocked down when the police came up, and both parties were carried off to the Essex Market Station house.—

The facts of the case as above set forth, were given before Justice Wood, but as Mr. McMaster refused to make any complaints, both the assailant and the assailed were held to bail to keep the peace in future. Thus the affair stands at present, both parties at liberty.

Our latest foreign news are that Napier's fleet was lying before Constantinople, no attack had been made. The English frigate Desperate fired a few shots which were returned by the batteries.

Romansunt was a second time bombarded on the 26th and 27th of June, and the fortification were destroyed.

On the 24th June, eight Russian steamers came out of Sebastopol, and attacked three of the allied ships at the batteries. The allied ships engaged were the Furious and Terrible. There seems to have been a running fight, and considerable damage was done.

The main body of the allied fleet was at Baljick. Some English boats were taking the soundings at noon.

On the Danube, on the 21st and 22d, an important battle was fought. The Turks, under Giorle Meker Pasha, fell on the Russian rearguard of 25,000 men, near Silistria, on the 21st. The battle lasted two days. The Russians lost 2500 killed, but made good their retreat.

The Russians continue to concentrate towards Sereth and pruth. They apparently mean to return to Matschin, Istchika, and Tultseka, on the right of the Danube.

The plans of the campaign movements of the allied army are kept profoundly secret.

More Trouble for Bigler.

A mass meeting of the Old Line Democrats was held at the Court House in Wellsborough, Tioga County, on the 6th instant. David Wilcox addressed the meeting at length, and it was resolved "that vigorous efforts should be made to defeat at the ballot box, all candidates for office, whether County, State or National, who are known to favor the repeal of the Missouri Compromise."

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of this meeting be appointed a committee to address such of the candidates on the democratic State ticket as have not publicly expressed their views upon the question involved in the Nebraska and Kansas bill fully and explicitly, and that we will not support any candidate whose answer is not in accordance with the views here expressed, and who will not pledge himself to use his utmost influence to effect a re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise.

The Norfolk Election.

The recent election in Norfolk, Virginia, which resulted in the election of the "Know Nothing" ticket, was entirely independent of party politics, the "Know Nothings" being bitterly opposed and denounced by the presses of both the old parties. Commenting on the results the *Herald* says:—

It is evident that this mysterious organization, so potent for good or evil, is totally unconnected with party politics; and that it is liable to be affected by appeals to the party prejudices of its members as the rock of Gibraltar to be blown into the sea by a puff of wind. The batteries of four journals, three democratic and one independent, in this vicinity, were opened upon it, and poured in an incessant storm of denunciation, day after day, for weeks; but it only added fuel to the flame which was sweeping all before it; or rather, it only drew closer the bands of this mysterious union which mocked and defied their efforts.—

Significant.—The strong Democratic counties are disposed to give Bigler the go-by. In Berks, the Governor is in such bad odor that to be known as one of his peculiar friends, is a position by no means enviable. In Westmoreland, William A. Cook, member of the last Legislature, who openly opposed the Governor's policy, has just been re-nominated, and what seems most significant is the fact that at the primary election, he ran the highest vote of any man offering for the same station, leading his two colleagues who were nominated with him, 700 votes.—*B. & S. Journal.*

Pencil Notes.

Lost in a crowd—the "man with the white hat."—*Over-harvest.*—An average crop—nothing to boast of.

Up in the figures—the "perthometer" on Wednesday. Only 102 deg.

Ahead, decidedly.—We have a man in town too lazy to sweat.

Left for the Springs—the man so fond of "taking a spurt."

Dangerous Institutions—kicking Jacks, gunpowder, and pretty calves.

New dodge.—In Providence the dealers sell liquor in milk cans.

Catholic Nunneries.—There are three hundred in the United States.

Scarcity—items, and journeymen printers. The latter have all dwindled into devils.

Looked Suspicious—that wagon load of fishermen that passed through town a day or two since.

They are complaining of cold weather at the White Mountains. Sorry the Alleghenies have not got what they can spare.

Rick—the quarrel between the Stage Line and the Turnpike Company. "A fair fight, and no gouging!"

New idea.—A "Native" of our acquaintance says he don't wear suspenders because he won't carry a cross on his back! He's a sound one.

Got a Bash.—Curwensville, without getting a charter. "We'll bet our money on"—Pattou & McBride. (Don't over-see Gen.)

Flourishing—the "Good Intent" at Curwensville. We hope the proprietor will not neglect to send us, weekly, a copy of that diary.

Improvements.—We are glad to see our borough officers giving some attention to the drains, gutters, streets, &c. No one will deny that they need it.

Awful.—writing editorials, with the thermometer about 100, beside a locked up ice house. Oh for sugar, lemons, and—a pick-lock!

Endorsing.—A gentleman is always satisfied with an explanation; it is to be regretted that some editors cannot be placed in that same category.

Partisan Carriage.—The Washington Union speaks of the Connecticut Legislature as a "gang," and of the "Gipsy crew" in the Legislature of New Hampshire.

A fire at Massillon, Ohio, destroyed the Massillon House, and a number of other buildings. Loss about \$25,000, fully covered by insurance. A man has been arrested on suspicion of incendiarism.

Riot—in Buffalo on the 18th, in consequence of an excitement raised by a street preacher. Five Irishmen were arrested and fined \$25 each, and several more had their heads broken.

Hot—that lemonade with the "pepper-pot fly" in it. Try it over friend—, better luck next time. "O, by my soul but it burnt!" And faith did't the tears come?

Orful—some of our sidewalks. The Council should give them their immediate attention.—It is only a few days since a lady got a serious fall by being tripped up with the loose end of a plank.

Come at last—that freshet looked for so anxiously by some of our Curwensville friends. We're about again—all right—have't drawn a bow. Only had our "growler" down a short time, preparing to kill "shad flies."

Pleasant—to go out whortleberrying, and sit cooped up in the "vehicles," protecting the "rim folk" from a thunder storm. Sugar candy and molasses! but would't we like to have been in that crowd.

Struck by lightning—The house of Mr. Rider, in Covington township. The lightning passed down the chimney, stunning Mrs. Rider, but doing no serious injury. The tin-ware, was marked as though it had been hit with buck-shot.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois, is gloomy and dispirited by the strong manifestations made against him in his district. Illinois will probably be represented in the next Congress by a majority of Whigs, for the first time in her history.

Another change—our gallant and chivalric friend the "corporal," has resigned the "pride, pomp &c., of war," for the quiet groves of the Sacred Nine. He has turned poet! In the classic language of the Chickadee, Rangers, corporal, let 'er flicker!

Copper bolts, breast plates and so fourth are used in New Orleans as preventative against cholera. A French physician asserts, from experience, that dealers in copper, and indeed all who handle and work in metallic substances, always escape cholera during the visitations of that disease.

The great question.—Have we any "Know Nothings" among us? We are inclined to think, with a friend, that there are a good many who "don't know" much, but as for the mysterious organization of that name, we guess its still on the other side of the mountain.

Crows well.—The Sheriff's Shanghai. So says a young legal friend of ours, who has recently been disturbed in his slumbers. There seems to be a dispute, though, whether the "bird" is a Shanghai, a Poll Parrot, or a "California Jack." It has a very queer "crow," that's certain.

Complimentary.—To stigmatize a portion of American citizens as "a secret band of sworn conspirators," holding principles "conceived in darkness, nursed in secrecy and odious in the sight of a liberal people." A band of "infidels, &c." Yet—such is the language of the great Democratic anti-"proscriptionist" party.

A discourse, on the death of Maj. Tnos. H. Feltus, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, in the Presbyterian church of this place, on last Sabbath, to one of the largest congregations we ever seen assembled in Clearfield. The sermon was able, instructive, and appropriate, and was listened to with the most marked attention by all present.

Our Railroad.—We learn that the commissioners of this place, have made a sort of temporary organization, by electing Hon. R. Snaw, President. A contract has been concluded with Mr. Jons Mostrom, a competent practical Engineer, to make the preliminary surveys, who has already organized his corps on the mountain and commenced operations. This looks like a determination that the work shall be carried through. The books are now open to receive subscriptions.

Right.—A petition signed by a large number of our citizens, has been presented to the borough Council, asking to have the Swamp, at the foot of the hill back of town, drained and cleaned out.—This is right and the council should give it their immediate attention. However safe we may consider ourselves from epidemics, locked up, as we are, among the mountains, we are not safe from sporadic cholera produced from the deadly miasm arising from just such swamps. It has been condemned by both our physicians, and the Council should attend to it immediately.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1854.
Dear Journal:—Your paper is read by many of our citizens, who inquire "who is Sheboygan?" but the answer is "don't know."

If ever we felt the force of the poet's exclamation

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!"

It has been within the past week. The weather has been excruciatingly hot; the thermometer having ranged from 98 to 102 deg. at McAlister's, Chestnut Street. On Thursday and Friday, the heat was almost insupportable and sleep was utterly impossible at night. Several persons were affected by "conpes de soleil," and in two or three cases, death ensued. Yet notwithstanding, the general health of the city has been good. This week the number of deaths was 453, being an increase over last week 40—among these 24 were children and infants, 12 from general debility and weakness. The cholera cases were 59. Much of the sickness and mortality comes from excessive eating and drinking, and it is wonderful, when we reflect what quantities of indigestible and almost poisonous stuff are crammed into the human stomach, during the summer months that more are not killed. Our Board of Health have taken unusual measures to remove all causes of public nuisances which are brought to their notice. The number of cholera cases reported to them are few, and in order that all cases shall be brought to their notice, they have directed suits to be brought against such physicians who shall not comply with the provisions of Act of Assembly of 1818, called the Health Law. It is amusing, sometimes, to notice the fear and ignorance that pervades the lower classes, particularly our "better citizens" on this subject. One instance, will suffice. A rough Irish woman whose appearance and brogue indicated that she had not long "come over," rushed up to the office, and cried "where's the doctor—the doctor,—my girl is dying wid the cholera. Oh! she has sich pains." Upon the return of the medical attendant, it was found that a fine large *Patrick* had made his debut in the world, whose appearance would justify the belief that he might have caused a few of the "panes." In truth, such cases of alarm are frequent, when in fact no symptoms of cholera ever exist.

Mayor CONRAD's salary was fixed at \$6000 per annum, rather a large sum, considering that the salary of the late Mayor was but \$3000—and under the new regime, he is but an Executive officer, and his duties, instead of being increased are not any more or greater than formerly. The principal part of the criminal business is transferred to the Police Magistrate.

The ruins caused by the late fire, mentioned in my last, are being rapidly removed, to give room for more and greater improvements.—Rumors says that General WELCH is about contracting for the building of a new circus even more commodious and magnificent than that destroyed. What will be done with the ruins of the Chinese Museum, remains to be seen. Mr. Parker the owner not having determined.

I see that our friend ROBERT TYLER, Esq., is out in a long letter to the "Evening Argus," of Monday last, on the subject of "Know Nothingism." He is a pretty fair writer, but evidently knows nothing about the subject under consideration. He has been one of the leaders of the Irish wing of the "unterrified," and is evidently looking forward to a position more conspicuous than Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. The unfortunate position of the "hand-some Colonel of the 1st District, on the Nebraska question, undoubtedly lays him on the shelf; and Robert evidently aspires to his place. But the fates are against him, and those who live till March, 1855, will see a delegation from Philadelphia, in the next Congress, who are pledged to the extension of the Naturalization Laws, and to the doctrine that none but those "to the manor born" shall hold any office of trust, honor or profit in the gift of the American people. "Old Hunkers and old Fogies" may rail and sneer as much as they please, but Belshazzor-like, "they see the handwriting on the wall," and stand, "with fear and trembling," tho' like school boys in the dark, they may whistle to frighten away the shadows.

Adieu, "SHEBOYGAN."

The True Answer.

The true answer to the question, "why is the State debt not paid?" may be found in the following simple statement. We will contrast the receipts and expenditures of the year 1850, during Governor Johnston's Administration, with those of the year 1853, during Governor Bigler's.

We copy from the reports of the Auditor General for those years, who were of course sworn officers, and both Democrats.—Total receipts from all sources during the year 1850, of Gov.

Johnston's administration. \$4,438,131 51
Expenditures during the same year. \$4,569,053 94

Total receipts from all sources during the year 1850, of Gov. Bigler's administration \$9,486,770 08
Expenditures during the same year \$10,114,063 72

It will thus be seen that Governor Bigler, during the last year received FIVE MILLIONS, FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT DOLLARS AND FIFTY SEVEN CENTS, more than Governor Johnston in 1850. This being more than DOUBLE the whole amount of receipts during that year of Johnston's administration. And yet it appears that he (Bigler) has expended this whole sum, and SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS additional, over and above his receipts; or FIVE MILLIONS, FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND NINE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY SEVEN CENTS more than Governor Johnston!—*Westmoreland Intelligencer.*

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The lightning train going west on the Michigan Central railroad, when three miles from Wayne, on Wednesday last, ran into a carage containing a wealthy farmer. His wife and child, killing them all instantly. The train was thrown off the track, and the locomotive and several cars were broken. No one on the train was killed, but the engineer, fireman, and ten or twelve passengers, were more or less injured.